H. D. Rogers, Executor, Plaintiff, against Dicis Rogers, Elizabeth Rogers, et al., De-fendants.—Complaint to Sell Land in aid of Personal Sucts to pay Debts, &c. DY virtue of a Decretal Crder in the above stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY in NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of John Rogers, deceased to wit.

ONE TRACT, known as the "Todd Place," containing 299 acres, and lying on the main road leading from Anderson C. H. to Craytonville and Due West, adjoining lands of M. McGee, Elizabeth Todd, F. R. Clinkscales, C. E. O. Mitchell and others, which Tract of Land has been divided into four separate Tracts, and plats of the same will be exhibited on day of sale: eceased, to wit : ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in

ONE TRACT OF LAND, situate in Anderson County, containing one hundred and thirty-eight and one-half (1384) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of B. C. Martin, J. W. Dacus, and others. Sold in aid of Personalty to pay debts, &c.

Terms of Sale—One half cash, and the remaining one-half on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale—purchaser to give bond with at least two good sureties, together with a mortgage of the premises. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P. in the County,
Also, one Tract of Land, containing 109
acres, which has been divided into two

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, ANDERSON COUNTY

ANDERSON COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

In the Probate Court.

Parah R. Tollison, Plaintiff, against Mary Johnson, James Johnson, and others.—

Complaint to Sell Real Estate, &c.

Y virtue of a Decretal Order in the shove stated case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY in NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of Benjamin Johnson, decreased, to wit:

THE MILL TRACT, containing eight acres, more or less, with valuable Mills. &c., situate in Anderson County, on Hurricane Creek, adjoining lands of Sion T. Rickardson, and others. Sold for partition among the heirs of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd., &c.

TREMS OF SALE—One-third cash, and the remaining two-thirds on a credit of one and two years, with interest from day of sale, to be severed by the severed by two years, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by mortgage of the premises, and personal security if deemed necessary. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.

W. W. HUMPHRERS, J. P.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ANDERSON COUNTY.
In the Probate Court.
Rufus 8. Hill, Executor, and Mrs. Marion
G. Hill, Executrix, Plaintiffs, against
Richardine G. Hill, Thos. F. Hill and
Mary J. Moore and husband, John M.
Moore, Defendants.—Petition for Partition.
By virtue of a Decretal Order in the
above stated case, I will sell on SALEDAY in NOVEMBER next, at Anderson
C. H., S. C., at public auction, the following
described Tracis and Lois of Land, as the
Real Estate of Richard S. Hill, deceased,
for partition and division among his heirs
at law, to wit:

Int.—The SPEED PLACE, situate in Anderson County, near Moffattsville, on Crook-

Isit—The SPEED PLACE, situate in Anderson County, near Moffattsville, on Crooked Creek, waters of Savannah River, containing two hundred and seventy-two and six-tenths (272 6-10) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. O'Briant, Joshus Burriss, and others.

2nd—The McBRIDE PLACE, situated in Anderson County, containing one hundred and forty (140) acres, more or less, adjusted with the county of G. W. Cox, in favor of Dowie & Moise and others against G. W. Cox & Cox.

Terms of sale—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers.

Znd—The MeBRIDE PLACE, situated in Anderson County, containing one hundred and forty (140) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of C. S. Beatty, J. A. Morgan and others.

3rd—One HOUSE and LOT in the town

Srd—One HOUSE and LOT in the town of Anderson, containing one-fourth (‡) acre, bounded on the east by McDuffie St., on the west by John B. Watson, and in front of and across the street from the late residence of Elias Earle, deceased.

4th—One HOUSE and LOT, containing two (2) acres, more or less, in See town of two (2) acres, more or less, in Die town of Anderson, bounded on the east by Mrs. Marry McAlister, on the north and west by W. S. Sharpe, and on the south by Calhoun

Black Place, on waters of Savannah River, adjoining lands of James Bruce, Col. Jas. Lomax, Isane Carlisle and Jas. T. Allen. and containing each about two hundred and sixty-nine and one half (2691) acres, more or less.

Teams of Sale—One-third cash, and the remainder on a credit of one and two years. Teams of credit of one and two years.

remainder on a credit of one and two years, in equal annual installments, with interest

from day of sale—purchaser to give bond and mortgage of the premises to secure purchase money. Purchaser to pay extra for all necessary papers. W. W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

ANDERSON COUNTY.

In the Probate Court.

Elizabeth Rogers, Plaintiff, against H. B.
Rogers, C. M. Regers, Sarah Rogers, and others, Defendants.—Petition to prove Will,

Sell Real Estate, &c.

Dy virtue of a Decretal Order in the above

attack case, I will sell at Anderson C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY in NOVEMBER next, the following described property, as the Real Estate of Mrs. Ann Rogers, deceased, to wit:

TRACT NO. 1, of the home place, containing thirty-five and twenty-two one hun-

taining thirty-five and twenty-two one hundredths (35 22-100) of an acre, situate in Anderson County, about one and one-fourth miles west of Williamston, at the junction of the Anderson and Five Notch Roads, adjoining lands of G. W. Anderson and others. Also,

or the Anderson and Five Notch Roads, adjoining lands of G. W. Anderson and others. Also,

TRACT NO. 2, of the home place, situate in Anderson County, on the Anderson and Five Notch Road, about one and one-fourth miles west of Williamston, and adjoining lands of Thompson Hogg, S. J. Duckworth, and others, containing fifty-one and one-fourth (514) acres, more or less.

TRACT NO. 3, known as the Chesley Rogers Tract, containing two hundred and thirty-two (232) acres, more or less, situate in Anderson County, on the Five Notch Road, on Camp Creek, adjoining G. W. Anderson, C. P. Rogers, W. L. Rogers and others. Also,

TRACT NO. 4, in Williamston, containing one acre, adjoining lands of G. W. Anderson and others. Also,

TRACT NO. 5, situate in Anderson county, two and one-fourth miles from Williamston, on the Anderson Road, containing thirteen and three-fourth (132) acres, more or less, adjoining lands of G. W. Anderson and others.

Tems of Sale—One-third cash, and the remaining two thirds in two and and the remaining two thirds in the two and and the remaining two thirds in the two and and the remaining two thirds in two and and the remaining two thirds in two and and the remaining two the two and the remain

TERMS OF SALE-One-third cash, and the

remaining two-thirds in two equal annual installments, with interest from day of sale, with leave to anticipate payment, to be secured by bond and mortgage of the premises; but should any of the parcels sell for less than one hundred and fifty dollars, the hurchage will be secured to pay his whole purchaser will be required to pay his whole bid in cash, or give approved personal surely in addition to the mortgage of the premises. Purchasers to pay extra for all necessary papers.

Oct 10, 1878 W. HUMPHREYS, J. P.

BY JAS. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer. CLERK'S SALE. STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

D Y virtue of an Execution to me directD cd, I will expose to sale at Anderson
Court House, S. C., on the First Monday in
November, 1878, one black mare MULE.
Lavied upon as the property of Mulkey
L. Smith, in favor of Joseph P. Latimer
against Mulkey L. Smith.
Terms of sale—Cash.
JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF ANDERSON.
C. urt of Common Pleas.

James H. McConnell, Sheriff and Successor,
Plaintiff, against S. S. Newell, Defendant.
Complaint for Foreclosure Real Property.
PURSUANT to an Order of Foreclosure
and Sale, in the above stated cause, I
will sell to the highest bidder, at Anderson
C. H., S. C., on SALEDAY in NOVEMBER next, the lands described in these
proceedings as containing eighty five (85)
acres, more or less, known as Tract No. 4 in
the partition of Samuel Millwee's estate,
situate in Anderson County, and bounded
by lands of Matilda Harris, Tract No. 3, and
others.

TERMS—Orachalf cash, belance on a cred-Oct 17, 1877 BY JAS. H. McCONNELL, Auctioneer.

Trans-One-half cash; balance on a credit of one year, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by bond and morigage of the premises. Purchaser to pay extra for papers.

Oct 10, 1878 V. DANIELS, c.c.r.

TOTICE FINAL SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Executor of the Estate of Mrs. E. C. Poe, deceased, will apply to the Judge of Probate for Anderson County, on the 19th day of November, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

D. B. SLOAN, Ex'r.

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 188, SetTribated in waters of Six and Twenty Creek, and bounded by lands of the Estate of the 19th day of November, 1878, for a Final Settlement and discharge from said Estate.

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 17, 1878

Oct 17, 1878



Intelligencer.

BY E. B. MURRAY & CO.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

BY virtue of Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the FIRST MONDAY in NOVEMBER, 1878, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Lands, to wit:

Tract No. 1, containing 81 acres.

Tract No. 2, containing 79 acres.

Tract No. 3, containing 91 acres.

Tract No. 4, containing 48 acres.

These are amongst the best farming lands

Tract No. 1, containing 92? acres.

Tract No. 2, containing 16t acres.

Plats of the same will be exhibited on day of sale. The above two tracts are known as the Vincent F. Martin place, situate one mile from the Court House. Purchasers will have the advantage of both a Town and County residence, and these lands would be valuable to persons living in town for pasturage and cultivation.

Also, one House and Lot, situate in the Town of Anderson, containing one acre, and known as the David A. Woodson residence.

All levied upon as the property of C. A. Reed, in favor of Williams, Black & Williams, as trustees, and others, against C. A. Reed.

mainder on a credit of one and two years, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. Purchasers to pay extra for all

JAMES H. McCONNELL, Sheriff Anderson County. Oct 10, 1878

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in November, 1878, at Anderson Court House, the following Lots or Tracts of Land, to wit:

Lot No. 1, in the town of Belton, containing four acres, the same being a part of Dr. Horton's lot, adjoining dots of Dr. G.R. Horton, the Defendant's homestead and others

ing the above, containing two acres, bounding lands of J. N. Sutherland and others.

Lot No. 3, in the town of Belton, containing fifteen acres, adjoining lands of Joel Rice, J. N. Sutherland, B. D. Dean and

Oct 10, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

William P. Wright, Millard Wright, Featherston & Brown, Plaintiffs, against Sarah Bird, and Sarah Bird, Executrix, Defendants.—Judgment for Foreclosure of Real Property.

ty-eight acres, lying and being in the Country of Anderson and State of South Carolina, on branches of Hen Coop Creek, waters of Rocky River, bounded by land of Reuben Clinkscales, Estate of Jerry Moore, Isaac Callaham and others.

TERMS OF SALE—One-half cash; the remainder on a credit of twelve months with

mainder on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale—purchaser to give bond and a mortgage of the premises to secure the purchase money. Purchaser to say extra for all necessary papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Oct 10, 1878 Sheriff Anderson County.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

BY virtue of various Executions to me directed, I will expose to sale on the First Monday in November next, at An-derson Court House,

ONE TRACT OF LAND.

Containing five hundred (500) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of W. B. Watson and others, out of which the Defendant is entitled to his homestead, which will be set part to him before the day of sale, and a plat of the land that is to be sold will be

exhibited on day of sale. The same levied upon as the property of A. J. Hall, in favor of Reed & Brown, and others against A. J.

Terms of sale-Cash. Purchaser to pay

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

D' virtue of various executions to me directed I will expose to sale on the First Monday in November next, 1878, at Anderson Court House, S. C., the following

Anderson Court House, S. C., the following Tract of Land, containing eleven (11) acres, more or less, bounded by lands of F. S. Hall, homestead of Defendant, and others. Levied upon as the property of D. L. Hall, in favor of Wm. S. Sharpe and others, against D. L. Hall,

Terms of sale Cash. Purchaser to pay

extra for papers.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,
Sheriff Anderson County.

Oct 10, 1878

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4

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

BY virtue of an Execution to me direct-

CLERK'S SALE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF ANDRESO

W. S. Pickens, Administrator of S. L. W. Elrod, Plaintiff, against S. W. Burgess, Defendant.—Complaint for Foreclosure and

NDER Decree of Forcelosure and sale,

NDER Decree of Forcelosure and sale, I will sell at public outcry, at Anderson, S. C., on MONDAY, 4th day of NOVEMBER, 1878, the lands described in these proceedings as containing 1871 acres, more or less, situate in the County aforesaid, on waters of Six and Twenty Creek, and bounded by lands of the Estate of the said S. L. W. Eltod, deceased, John Hopkins and others.

TERRISE—Cash. Purchaser to pay extra for namers.

Sheriff Anderson County.

Sheriff Anderson County.

ANDERSON COUNTY.

JAMES H. McCONNELL,

Oct 10, 1878

ANDERSON COUNTY.

Tracts as follows:

ANDERSON, S. C., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

28th, eighteen miles to Mr. Samuel Phillips, who is a member of the House of more and more occupies public attention, and no more valuable contribution to the Representatives from Coffee County. He did not impress me favorably. Is a man apparently twenty-five years old, uneducated, not versed in politics, and not able to say exactly what position he occupied; onits unsocial and little discord to say

OUR FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE. but we push off and drive to-day, the From Anderson to Jorida Through the Country-Pleasures and Annoyances inci-dent to the Trip. ALAFIA, FLA., Sept. 20, 1878. Editor Anderson Intelligencer : My route from Dublin, Georgia, and the hospitable residence of Mr. Jones. where my last letter to you left me, lay directly south, via Jacksonville, Ga., but owing to the bridge being down over Gum Swamp my course was necessarily turned west, by a little town called Eastman, throwing us about twenty miles out of our way. Our spirits and courage are refreshed, however, by the day's (Sab-bath) rest we have had, and we move on without interruption or annoyance, except some creeks to ford, which of course gives my lady the tremors and set her afoot again, but we cross them all safely, and camp at a lonely-looking church eight miles before reaching Eastman, before I found it out; and once wrong, and twenty-three miles from Dublin. This we consider a fair day's travel, as it was ten o'clock this morning before we got a start. Next morning, the 26th February, having had an uninterrupted right's rest, we are off by seven o'clock, and this day traveled twenty-seven miles, passing Eastman, a small place of about two hundred inhabitants and five or six stores, near ten o'clock. The country from a few miles beyond Dublin is what is known as the wire-grass lands, and extends the remainder of our journey. Is sparsely settled, nothing but pines and wire-grass as far as the eye can reach, having to me a very desolate and Godforsaken (excuse the irreverence) appearance, but which is not unadmired by my lady. This night we stop with Mr. Studstill, where the same kindness and disposition to share the best with us meets us as has all en route. My lady has had a big scare, however, in crossing This I did, and though it was deep Cyprus creek, which is deep enough to enough to run into the wagon it was not run into the wagons, though not quite deep enough to swim the horses, and the swimming, and no way for her to cross bottom is firm, which enabled us to cross afoot, except over a succession of very without interruption. To-night we stop high and dangerous-looking logs, as at Mr. Corbit's, two miles beyond what frightful to her in appearance as the stream. There is nothing so soothing to weak and delicate nerves as the assurance of safety, accompanied with kindness and sympathy, and once in the house of the good people with whom we stop, all is again bright and cheerful, and after a night of refreshment and sleep, we awake in the morning with renewed energy for our journey, and the cry from the boys, as they barness the team, and us all is, "Ho! for Jacksonville!" Here we are to cross the Oakmulgee, and are forewarned of trouble in crossing the swamp on the opposite side. My expe-

ing been much out of its banks recently, and through the swamp are lagoons, or and tide, and left to perish upon the reponds, of water and bogs. Through the kindness of Mr. Jackson, however, who and lower down, the damage to stock voluntarily took it upon himself to ride two miles in search of a ferryman, we at last have the satisfaction of seeing him approach, though he has to cross the able to escape, as the whole country was river in a skiff for the flat, which is on submerged. One man, I understand, the other side. Mr. Jackson exhibits a lost as many as one thousand head of great deal of kind anxiety for our safe cattle, being driven for refuge to an passage, as the flat is very bad and leaky. He makes the ferryman carry the family eating the very bark from the trees. I over first, and return for each wagon and the horses separately, making four trips, and having all the water bailed out each it has been very disastrous, there can be time as he has observed my lady's nerv- i no doubt. ousness, and by his carefulness and kindly interest contributes much to her comfort and assurance of safety. Across at last, we enter almost immediately the river swamp, our guides ahead pointing out to us the most accessible points through the ponds and bogs. Suddenly we meet obstruction in a stump under water; one of my mules to the two horse kindly interest contributes much to her

water; one of my mules to the two horse London of Charles II, and boasted that the number of inhabitants had increased wagon becomes entangled, and down he from a little more than half a million at least nineteen hundred thousand. goes, almost under water; the other makes a plunge or two and gets across makes a plunge or two and gets across the tongue. Simultaneously there comes a scream from Henry, who is on top of the folded mattress in the wagon, and as seream from Henry, who is no top of the folded matters in the wagon, and thought you gailed are to the reacue, and thought of the immess magnitude of the city of a moderate economical system of a moderate economical sys the folded mattress in the wagon, and my lady, who is in the one behind, but our guides are to the rescue, and though we have the water to take we get our line population to the aggregate of Maine.

quite unsocial, and little disposed to accommodate, though assured I expected and desired to pay for what I received. statement of the philosophy of education: "In all great public interests there is a The correct road through this section is simple underlying principle from which the whole may be developed. That rendered difficult to keep by the many intersections made by timber roads the whole may be developed. That principle in regard to public schools may be stated thus: Man was made for eduintersections made by timber roads points. These timber roads are made by points. These timber roads are made by cation as much as the earth was made parties hauling logs to the river to raft, for cultivation. Both the rational and the material world lose most of their value when neglected." Having elaboand as they are cut wherever they can be found of right size the road intersecrated this idea from his own experience tions are very numerous, and will easily mislead you if you are not very watchful. rated this idea from his own experience and from history, the speaker next alluded as follows to the effects of a want To-day, 1st March, I got out of the road for the first time, and went some distance before I found it out; and once wrong.

Of general education on human happiness. Said he:

"With all the learning of individual before I found it out; and once wrong, men, there is among us and around us a the majority of the people are unable to frightful mass of ignorant and almost set you right, as they know only the road to their nearest neighbors, who is generally six or eight miles off. This error unhappiness, you will find that it is the occasions another short drive of eighteen miles, but which is accomplished without miles, but which is accomplished without cause he finds so little at home. The us that the Santilla was swimming, and 'twould be best for us to procure a guide one, this side, as the ford was a wide one, of entertaining conversation is exhausted; and we would likely have trouble in and we would likely have trouble in crossing. This we could not do, however, as the only person living near the cause the family finds more pleasure elsewhere. Now, if this be the history of many families in every community, how much of intellectual elevation, of highstream was away from home, and would not return until late. This caused much toned moral sentiment and public spirit, will be found among them? What are trouble and uneasiness to my lady, who desired forthwith to camp, but I could their social enjoyments and manners-rational and improving, or low and denot- afford to lose the time, as it was early in the afternoon. I comforted her grading? elevating and refining interby telling her I would try the stream on

but laid down on the map as Willacoo-chie, about thirty miles from Stockton, for which place we will start to-morrow. for which place we will start to-morrow. Deviating from my journal, Mr. Editor, I will say that the late heavy gale, which interrupted our mails, has prevented me writing sooner. The storm has been the severest ever experienced in South Florida. The orange crop is seriously damaged, the trees I think losing at least half of their fruit from Luing beaten off by the winds. Many of them are thorned, and continue daily to drop. With us, few, if any banava plants that had heads, were able to stand, and in some places the leaves have been whipped from the trees. For near sixty hours the clouds, wind and rain were an until the clouds, wind and rain were an until the clouds, wind and rain were an until the clouds. When the trees is the clouds wind and rain were an until the clouds wind and rain were an until the clouds. When the general diffusion of knowledge is what the teacher needs, and that our literary institutions furnish it best. This is only half of what the teacher needs, and much the easier half. You will find twenty who have this qualification, where you find one who knows how to teach world is full of examples, to them the page of history is a blank.

"The other class appear to be more what all others have not yet learned what all others have not yet le riously damaged, the trees I think losing

island, where they were unable to subsist, "There are men who, if we may be-lieve them, are not hostile to the public

schols: they only wish to cut down un-

will be of the rudest sort. That skill,

which in this age is an essential element

vidual life is dull, monotonous, and un-thinking; home life, coarse, blunt, and

presume the extent of the damage cannot be correctly estimated at present, but it has been very disastrous, there can be no doubt.

G. H. S.

G. H. S.

G. H. S.

G. H. S. pensive schools. Nothing but the simp-LONDON.-Of all great cities London lest elements of knowledge need be taught them. They have no claim for anything better. Many of them are vicious. Let them put their children to vicious. Let them put their children to work. The lower classes will never rise. Why trouble ourselves about them? Education is to them a doubtful boon; it often injures the laborer by making him discontented. It is all fanaticism and false philanthropy.' They are now pre-pared to turn round and say that the public schools are vulgar; that it is no place for the children of good families. Of course, the rich ought not to pay taxes for schools that do not benefit them. tance. Once at Mr. Fussell's, we are relieved, and feel thankful that this much of our trouble is over. We have been two or three hours in the swamp, made seven visits there, we ned that we have not the swamp, made seven visits there, we ned that we have not the great city, after having made seven visits there, we ned that we have not been to see what and in their ignorance know not the cause, and blindly become the enemies of the property-holders. Strikers or the swamp, and in their ignorance know not the cause, and blindly become the enemies of the property-holders. Strikers or there was a swamp, and in their ignorance know not the cause, and blindly become the enemies of the property-holders. Strikers or the cause, and blindly become the cause

The question of popular education

Not only is the sphere of influences affecting them wider; but the relations of trade are more complicated. Business is in the hands of experts; and a novice, though honest and industrious, is sure to be outdone. Competition is sharper than it was, and the competitors more numerous, and improved methods make it harder to keep up with the times; the circulated as an appendix to his annual report to the Directors of the Peabody Fund.

adaptation of means to ends is more exact; and the study and forecast of coming changes in the state of business have become more common by means of in-creased knowledge."

> Sears, turning from the general subject of public education, directs attention to the advantages of normal schools. He says:
> "The great fault with untrained teach-

ers is that they do little but teach the words and formulas of books. A Normal graduate teaches things, principles, ally, and subjects are sifted by the exercise of the judgment as well as the memory. The pupil is made to see with his own eyes, and to rely on his own observations. Books are a mere syllabus, a skeleton, to be clothed, with frightful mass of ignorant and aimost useless citizens, which the educated class cannot control. If you inquire into the cause of much of our domestic unhappiness, you will find that it is the want of culture and refinement. The son goes out at night for pleasure, before see he finds as little at home. The cause he finds as little at home. The morals, laws of health; gymnastic exercises, drawing and the cultivation of the voice, receive special attention. This common-sense knowledge of useful things is a vital part of popular educa-tion. Instead of this, how often are the poor children wearied with the endless repetition of mere words, the dry and stale lumber of the books! The only way to prevent such disastrous results, and to make the schools the pride of the people, is for the State to make provision for thoroughly training a large body of teachers. When schools are established in every district, and a law is passed that none but competent teachers shall be employed, a profession is established, horseback, and if it was dangerous I would not allow the wagons to proceed.

Course, or sensus! pleasures, and vulgar and persons can afford to prepare them selves for it. It will thus become a permed not ask what are the occupation of manent and attractive occupation when such families. They will be of the plainest and coarsest kind. The arts graded schools open the way for promotion from the lower to the higher grades. To make a suitable provision among teachers certain, it is necessary to establish formal Schools, which is the proper function of the State. This will give dignity to the profession and produce a of prosperity, will be wanting. The sad story to be told of this class is that indiradical change in the schools. Can any quarrelsome; and political life, narrow-niinded, clanish and semi-barbarous. It is as Bœotia compared to Attica;

Ireland compared to Scotland; Spain, to England or Prussia; Spanish America, to the United States."

In regard to the opponents of a public system of education Dr. Sears says:

"And yet there are men who are incompared to Scotland; Spain, and the teachers?"

The contrast between the teacher trained as such and the merely educated man who undertakes the profession of teaching is thus forcibly drawn:

"The objection has been made to Nor-"And yet there are men who are in-different, and others who are even hos-tile, to the general diffusion of knowl-

swamp on the opposite side. My experience has always been that trouble is bad enough when it comes, and I never worry myself with exaggerated ideas of its immensity, but take it colly, and overcome it if I can. For three hours, (impatient ones to us in our anxiety to eross before night,) we are delayed at the ferry for the want of a ferryman and guide through the swamp, the river having been much out of its banks recently, uge of water and mingled with floating logs and brush. The coast was lined with dead fish thrown up by the winds and tide, and left to perish upon the receding of the waters. In Polk county, and lower down, the damage to stock and cattle has been serious. From being poor were chilled through by the storm and rain, and many drowned, being unable to escape, as the whole country was able to escape, as the whole country was able to escape, as the whole country was able to escape, as the whole country was and lower down, the damage to stock and cattle has been serious. From being and rain, and many drowned, being unable to escape, as the whole country was able to escape able to each of the tight. They that a truth and the soul are made for each other, and the words of encouragement young man just from college, without a pount training. This is the more remarkable favored some of fortune, while thick darkness is to cover the people."

The folly of the clamor about "cheap" instruction is clearly exposed:

The folly of the clamor about "cheap" instruction is clearly exposed: will not bring him up where you are. The descent of the teacher is essential

Of the philosophy that lies at the bottom of any true system of education by the State, Dr. Sears says:

"There is a still broader and higher view of education to which the

view of education to which the teacher must aspire. On this subject, a new and must aspire. On this subject, a new and progressive science is springing up. On what fundamental principles it should be founded and conducted is a question which is now tasking the strongest intellects of the Old World. The ablest philosophical writers of Germany and England have taken up the subject. Since the education of the entire mass of the people has been undertaken by all civilized nations, a vastly wider range is given to the subject than was known is given to the subject than was known to the old writers. The true aim of education is to be more carefully fixed—the kind and degree of it appropriate to the public schools; and the better preparation for the duties of life are to be more These men are not opposed to public schools. Oh, no! They are the friends

been two or three hours in the swamp, night very dark, and we are all much fatigued, though in no way discouraged, as each new difficulty only teaches us what we :n surmount, and the kindness it has an enormously fat woman in a side tent. As Barnum has the newed courage in the journey we have undertaken. After a quiet and uninterrupted night's rest, we rise early, as the mule is to be re-shod and the wagon repacked, as we had the things to tumble in any way last night in the discoverer had anticipated. By its to be sure that I have left nothing in the swamp where I unleaded the wagon. This gives us a late start—almost non on the United States, thus discourses on country papers: "Do the city papers say anything in regard to your own country? Nothing. Do they contain notices of your schools, meetings, churches, improvements and hundreds of other local matters of interest which your own paper publishes without pay? Not an item. Do they ever say a word calculated to

A TERRIBLE STORY. How Two Confederate Soldiers were

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In your issue of the 17th instant, I notice an article, the first sentence of which asks: "Can a person's hair turn white within a short time?" seen such an instance, and one that can be authenticated beyond all cavil by per-sons now living, I will give you and your readers the circumstances as they oc-curred, when, where and whom they are. When Grant sprang the "mine," or "blow-up," as many call it, in front of Petersburg, Va., at twilight on the morn-ing of the 30th of July, 1864, the point immediately over it was occupied by

ing of the 30th of July, 1864, the point immediately over it was occupied by a Virginia battery. The ditches on the right, immediately next to the battery, were occupied by the Twenty-Second South Carolina Volunteers, Col. Fleming. On the left of the battery the ditches were occupied by the Eighteenth South Carolina, Colonel W. H. Wallace, (now Judge Wallace, of South Carolina,) of which regiment I was surgeon. All along our lines our soldiers had dug out small bomb-proofs, as they or led them. These bomb-proofs were generally about four feet broad, three feet high, and seven feet long—large enough for two or three feet long—large enough for two or three men to crawl into and sleep with com-parative comfort and safety, which they

men to crawl into and sleep with comparative comfort and safety, which they did when off duty, during that never-to-be-forgotten siege by every man who participated therein.

In one of the bomb-proofs on the extreme right of the Eighteenth South Carolina Volunteers, and just to the left of the mine, Lieutenant Willard Hill, Company E, and Sergeant Greer, Company A, Eighteenth South Carolina Volteers, having been relieved from duty an hour before, were sleeping. The first they realized of it was the shock, then a deep darkness, and then a consciousness they realized of it was the shock, then a deep darkness, and then a consciousness that the mine had been sprung, and that they had been buried, how deep they could not imagine. Their first impulse was a deep, indescribable despair—heart-sickening, heart-rending, hopelessness, that left them almost powerless for a time. But what could they do? They had nothing to dig out with but a bayonet that Sergeant Greer had in his belt, and there was but a canteen of water in the cell. But what was going on about the cell. But what was going on about them? Grant had consummated that most diabolical of all the deeds of a termost diabolical of all the deeds of a terrible war. I was within 180 yards of it on my morning visit to my regiment, and it was just at that time of day—twilight—that even trees can look like ghosts, and that added to the weird scene of death.

Other Democratic meeting at that place on the 21st of September.

The circumstances of the poisoning, as told to us, were, in brief, that on the day indicated Mr. Moise had invited Gen. M.

C. Butler and other gentlemen to dine with him, at his home, after the speak.

arose in the air a cloud of dust and smoke, and timbers, men and muskets, and all manner of shapes and fragments, were flying in every direction, and then for a moment a stillness, and it seemed as if every cannon on the whole Federal line was turned lesses where the state of t as if every cannon on the whole Federal line was turned loose upon our lines. Shells shrieked through the air—musket balls and fragments of shells fell in every direction, plowing up the earth and cutting off limbs from the few trees that the relentless hand of war had spared. Then came the charge. Negro troops in front with splendidly caparisoned troops of the Federal army behind, driving them, as it were, to the front, like sheep to the slaughter, with the battle cry of "Remember Fort Pillow," and the few—the very few—that survived no doubt remem-

with reinforcements, and, after one of the most gallant fights of all the war, he most gallant fights of all the war, he carried the works, and the crater turned to a grave for its captors. I had heard of pools of blood—it was there that I saw them. Then silence reigned—that painful silence which always follows on the battle-field after death has held high

carnival.

Then came the sad duty of counting up the cost. My brigade had suffered severely -the Twenty-Second South Carolina had lost its gallant Colonel, Fleming, and many a brave soldier. My reging, and many a brave soldier. one ing, and many a brave soldier. My regiment had lost one hundred and sixty-three men. Two whole companies, A and G, Eighteenth South Carolina, had not a man left, who was on duty, to tell the tale. One hundred and one of my men, including Captains McCormick and Birdgis, were dead—buried in the crater

or scattered along the works—and sixty-two missing.

Among the missing were Lieutenant Hill and Sergeant Greer. We left them in their almost living grave; Greer digging with his bayonet, while Hill passed back the dirt with all the desperation of despair. They hear not, heed not the battle that is raging above them, but toil on. Often hope would spring up in their or seattered along the works-and sixty-

realized that it was a battle, the sound realized that it was a battle, the sound was the sweetest music that had ever greeted his ears. At last the cry of victory rose high above everything else. They knew that somebody had been vanquished, and that somebody was victor; who, they knew not. They emerged from their awful rotreat, weak, worn in body, and with minds crazed. They knew not how long they had been there; they did not even know their old comrades. Nor could they realize at it was the same day that they were buried.

They were brought back to me at the field hospital, more dead than alive; for, it strange as it may seem they were the most sadly changed men that I ever beheld. Both were fine-looking soldiers before; now they were weak, with sanken cheeks and eyes. Lieutenant Hill, whose

was only thirty years old,) was now almost as white as snow. Whether it turned from horror at this condition, or the deathly heat of his subterranean bed, or both, I do not pretend to say. I sim-bly give the facts, not as I heard, but as saw them, and he still lives to verify that this is no romance, but one of my experiences in a war whose first gun I heard fired, and the last gun of which sounded the requiem of the lost cause when I was at my post of duty.

HUGH TOLAND, M. D.

The Meeting at Sumter.

There cannot by any possibility he any better evidence of the determination of the people of South Carolina to avoid the ppearance as well as the reality of po-itical evil than is given in their conduct at the Mass Meeting which was held in Sumter on Saturday. We do not care to tell again the story so well told in these columns yesterday morning. It must be said, however, that nothing was wanting in notice, in preparation, in talk and jeer and insult, and in actual injury, to make the white citizens of Sumter take make the white citizens of Sumter take the law into their own hands and punish those who had so insolently and horribly offended them. Instead of this—conscious of their peculiar obligations to themselves and to the Democratic party at this juncture—they acted strictly in self-defence, and almost forswore their manhood in their determination that nothing should be done at Sumter that could by any possibility be a blot way could by any possibility be a blot upon the name of South Carolina, or effect an

injury to the Democratic party of the United States.

Enough of this, however. Besides what was said in these columns yesterday, there were other reasons why the forbearance and fortitude of these white people at Sumter, on Saturday, was almost miraculous

people at Sumter, on Saturday, was almost miraculous.

It will be remembered that the notorious black Radical leader, Sam Lee, was rendered particularly conspicuous on that occasion by reason of his persistent and suspicious absence from the scene of the lawless proceedings he had planned and inaugurated. We are informed that his absence was owing to the fact that he his absence was owing to the fact that he was in hiding to avoid arrest upon the very serious charge of having instigated the poisoning of the entire family of Mr. C. H. Moise, of Sumter, on the occasion of the Democratic meeting at that place

with him, at his home, after the speak-ing. For some reason Gen. Butler was unable to do so, and was not present, though expected up to the last moment. After the dinner every member of Mr. Moise's family, the guests present, the servants and all who had partaken of any portion of the bountiful feast provided were attacked with violent pains and other indubitable and distressing symptoms of active poisoning. Medical aid was quickly summoned, and in more than one instance fatal consequences were barely averted by the timely use of anti-dotes,

perate attempt to procure the death of one of the Democratic leaders. That he failed to accomplish his purpose, and more than his purpose, is considered to be wholly due to the fact of the unusually large amount of food that had been prepared for the entertainment and the consequent weakening of the poison, which had been distributed throughout the whole

the whole.

It may be depended upon that the matter will not be suffered to rest here, as a judicial investigation has hen determined upon. It was the knowledge of this fact and of his intended arrest, it halfored that coarsiened Legis abis believed, that occasioned Lee's sence from the streets of Sumter on Sat-urday.—News and Courier.

The Ladd Murderers.

When the murderers of Amos Ladd were up in the United States Court, on the 10th instant, on a writ of habeas corpus and a motion for release on bail was made, Judge Bryan very properly refused the motion until due notice had been served upon the Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit, as the representative of the State of South Carolina, against whose laws the prisoners had effended. It is to be hoped that no legal punctilio will prevent the Solicitor from being present at the renewal of the motion, and it is no disrespect to Col. Cothran to present at the renewal of the motion, and it is no disrespect to Col. Cothran to say that it is also to be hoped that the Atverney General of the State will be present to assist him in opposing any effort to release the murderers from con-

finement.

The official position of Mr. Youmans and his remarkable forensic ability and legal attainments, would make his assistance invaluable to the Solicitor, and would doubtless have great weight with the Court. The case is one in which the the Court. The case is one in which the honor and reputation of the State are at stake, and which consequently imperatively demands the presence of the Attorney General. The prisoners are ruffians who, under the authority of a United States commission, either recklessly or maliciously granted, for a long time harassed and persecuted the people of the mountain districts of South Carolina, until their vicious career finally culminated in the diabolical nurder of Amos Ladd, for which they were arrested by the State authorities. Their case has Ladd, for which they were arrested by the State authorities. Their case has been transferred to the United States Courts with a view of shielding them from the consequences of their crime, and it is due to justice and humanity, as well as to this State and people, that swery such attempt incould be thwarted. The friends and relatives of Amos Ladd are poor, hard-working mouna. The people mable to pay the expenses of a proper prosecution of his murderers, and in this case they are only the representatives of hundreds of other citizens of South Carolina who have been made the victies of the most persistent and outrageous oppression by lawless officers of the law. The State should protect them, and in order that this may be properly done, both the Attorner tremeral and the Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit should take part in every phase of this trial, and accurate the second of the case of the law. part in every phase of this trial, and secure, if possible, the just punishment of these offenders against humanity and the law of the land.—News and Courier.

improve the quality of our daily food become human benefactors. By laborieus experimenta Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder has been perfected. Great care cheeks and eyes. Lieutenant Hill, whose hair, twenty-four hears before was black, without a single gray hair in it, (as be